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GDR RADIO COMMENTARY ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY

DW021318 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Guenter Leuschner international weekly review]

[Excerpt] We commit ourselves to undertake efforts to make detente in a universal sense a lasting as well as an increasingly viable and comprehensive process. This is stated in the Helsinki Final Act signed 8 years ago today by the chiefs of state and government of the European states, the United States, and Canada. Undoubtedly this commitment to lasting detente and thus for more confidence and security on our continent is the most important thing in this Helsinki document.

In the cold war years, the historic act of 1 August 1975 would not have been possible, and those of the 35 signatories who want to return to another cold war would have to destroy the Helsinki achievement -- although hardly anyone had that in mind 8 years ago. The solemn speeches given in Helsinki contained a second basic thought held by many sides: The Helsinki process can only be lasting if a political detente is complemented by military detente, meaning a gradual reduction in the arms race. Those who do the opposite, in other words, those who block disarmament and increase the arms race also undermine the Helsinki resolutions. Only if the governments of the signatory states work daily for the implementation of this basic Helsinki commitment will the peoples' hopes not be swept away by the first political thunderstorm, Leonid Brezhenev said 8 years ago today.

All that has happened recently, and it has conjured up the danger of such a political thunderstorm for Europe, and it has been caused by the United States and its allies violating the two most important Helsinki obligations. Washington makes no bones that it no longer wants to hear anything about detente. The policy of strength has become the official state doctrine, communism is the embodiment of evil, and the arms spiral turns more rapidly than ever.

The demand some U.S. politicians publicly put forward at the beginning of the Madrid follow-up conference that the President disassociate himself from his predecessor's signature of the final act and that the CSCE simply be buried, probably still is the secret wish of leading politicians in Washington today. In the 3 years of negotiations in Madrid, they undertook considerable efforts to achieve this. The fact that they failed and finally -- to avoid the danger of total isolation -- voted for a result which gives detente a chance, proves the viability of the often cited Helsinki spirit.

If it were true -- as some people in Western Europe said until recently -- that the socialist countries allegedly were the only one to profit from the fruits of detente, the West Europeans in Madrid would have yielded to the (?pressure) by their big ally for a failure of the conference, instead of resisting it. By the same token, if the West European states have an interest in the preservation of the CSCE process, then we ask ourselves why they took part in the United States' disgraceful play in Madrid for such a long time, almost to the (?verge) of a catastrophe.

What Europe needs least of all this year is a hesitating and wavering attitude where decisions on its future are at stake. The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES describes the document prepared in Madrid as a mere glimmer of light on the European horizon, and says that the sky is still clouded. This assessment is not intended to diminish the significance of the Madrid success, which was fought for so hard. It only indicates that the same applies to this document as to the Helsinki Final Act. Those who do not work for its implementation every day will frustrate the peoples' hopes connected with it.

Negotiations on an agreement on the non-use of military force, the setting up of nuclear-free zones in Europe, the reduction of arms expenditures, and finally, an agreement at the Vienna negotiations on force reductions in central Europe would be some of the things embodying the Madrid accords. On the other hand, the readiness to convene a European disarmament conference and the simultaneous deployment of new U.S. missiles would be a contradiction in itself.

Those who possibly only said yes to the former proposition in order to have an alibi for the latter, would not act much differently from the United States following the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. If the Madrid result is to help ensure Europe's future, the sins and mistakes of that time must not be repeated.

POLITBURO MEMBERS DISTRICT AWARD CEREMONIES

AU022015 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Summary] Fier, Berat, Lezhe, and Sarande Districts were awarded the red flag of the socialist competitions for surpassing their wheat production plans. Cooperativists and workers took part in meetings organized in the respective districts on this occasion. The meeting organized in Fier was also attended by Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Aseembly; Naunka Bozo, first secretary of the Fier District AWP Committee, and other comrades. Rita Marko greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and Enver Hoxha personally. After evaluating the successes, Rita Marko pointed out that "possibilities existed to further increase agricultural and livestock products, to more widely implement advanced experience and science, by putting into practice the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress and the important tasks set by Comrade Enver in his letter addressed to the agricultural workers." He then presented the red flag for the district's achievements in wheat production. Various collectives were presented with red flags, and decorations awarded by the Presidium of the People's Assembly were presented to 43 sectors and brigades as well as to many distinguished agricultural workers. Dhimiter Brisku, chairman of the district's people's council executive committee, thanked the party for this honor.

The festive meeting held in Berat District on this occasion was attended by Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of industry and mines; Mine Guri, first secretary of the Berat District AWP Committee; and other comrades. Hajredin Celiku greeted the Berat workers on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and Enver Hoxha personally. Hajredin Celiku congratulated the workers for their achievements and emphasized that "the present achievements should become a strong incentive for fulfilling the great tasks awaiting us in all sectors of the economy." He then presented the district with the red flag. Decorations were also awarded to various sectors, brigades, and workers.

Minister of Construction Farudin Hoxha greeted the workers of Sarande District at the meeting organized on this occasion. Amidst the joy of those present he awarded the district with the red flag.

A similar meeting in Lezhe District was attended by Sotir Kocollari, president of the General Council of the Albanian Trade Unions.

Minister of Communications Luan Babameto attended a meeting in Vlore District and presented the district with a certificate of merit for fulfilling wheat production plans.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY GREETS POLES ON NATIONAL DAY

AU22 941 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 22 Jul 83

[Messag of Greetings -- ATA headline]

[Text] 22 July (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent the following message to the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland:

"On occasion of the National Day of the People's Republic of Poland, we extend to the Polish people our best greetings and wishes."

BCP CC GREETS CPSU ON BOLSHEVIK ANNIVERSARY

AU011648 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee Moscow:

Dearest comrades, on behalf of the Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people, we most sincerely and fraternally congratulate you on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, which will be remembered in the history of the Russian and worldwide workers revolutionary movement as the congress for the establishment of the Bolshevik Party. Built upon the ideas, the political, and organizational principles worked out by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the Bolshevik Party equipped the Russian proletariat with a scientific program and guaranteed the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

Headed by the Bolshevik party, the young Soviet state defeated counterrevolution and imperialist intervention. The creation of the USSR was the historical contribution of this party. Through the intense activities of the party during the years of socialist construction, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, succeeded in implementing unprecendented social transformations on an unbelievably large scale and intensity. For the first time in history the theory of scientific socialism was transformed into reality. The party of Lenin was the organizer and source of inspiration for the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The emergence of the Bolshevik party represented a logical result of the development of the workers' movement, not only as regards the Russian workers, but on an international scale. The establishment of a political organization belonging to a new, revolutionary type and embodying the essential unity of theory and practice, marked an irrevocable turning point in the international workers' and communist movement, it marked the beginning of a development on the iron-strong basis of Marxism-Leninism. Being deeply loyat to the brilliant revolutionary ideas and to the tremendous achievments of V.I. Lenin, the founder of the Bolshevik Party, the CPSU unrelentingly marches ahead of the worldwide revolutionary process. Its prestige, asserted in the struggle for the people's life under conditions of justice, is a natural and logical result of the principleminded foreign and domestic policy of the CPSU.

In the minds and hearts of the Communists and of millions of people in the world, the CPSU and the Soviet state are pioneers of social progress; they represent their solid support and hope in the struggle for national and social liberation. Under the present circumstances due to imperialism, the international situation has been aggravated, and precisely under these circumstances, the peaceful program of the Soviet Communists inspires the peoples in their aspirations for the taming of warmongers. This program is inspiring all democratic and progressive forces with confidence and optimism in their struggle to preserve peace on our planet.

The establishment and development of the Bolshevik party is of tremendous importance for the mastering and application of Marxist-Leninist theory concerning the party for Bulgarian Communists as well. The Bulgarian Workers Social Democratic Party, which, following its 10th congress, in 1903, developed as a revolutionary, Marxist party under the influence of the October Revolution, began to develop the characteristic features of a Leninist-type party.

Under the leadership of its own Blagoev and Dimitrov Communist Party, the workers' class in Bulgaria, in close alliance with the working peasants, overthrew the monarchofascist dictatorship and accomplished the socialist revolution. The 1956 April plenum of the BCP Central Committee added a new page to the heroic history of the BCP. Under the influence of the constructive spirit of this plenum, our people are now confidently marching forward in building their developed socialist society.

The relations between the CPSU and BCP are built upon the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They are characterized by full unanimity of thought and unity of action, by indestructible friendship and cooperation for the sake of common goals and ideals. The successful implementation of the joint policy of the BCP and CPSU aimed at the comprehensive drawing closer together and cooperation between our two countries and peoples is a remarkable expression of this friendship and cooperation.

Marking the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party as their own holiday, the Bulgarian Communists and all working people in our socialist motherland wish the Soviet Communists and all Soviet people new successes in implementing a developed socialist society, in the joint struggle of consolidating the unity of the worldwide socialist community and the unity of the international communist movement, for peace, security, and social progress throughout the world.

BCP Central Committee

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU271418 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jul 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the State Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Dearest Comrade Fidel Castro, on behalf of the people, on behalf of the party, and state leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we convey to you and to all Cuban working people, our most sincere and fraternal greetings and wishes, congratulating you on the 30th anniversary of the heroic attack on the "Moncada" Barracks, which was a turning point in the history of your struggle for the full national and social liberation of Cuba.

Under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party, loyal to the legacy of the heroes of "Moncada," Granma and Sierra Maestra, the Communists and all Cuban people are successfully coping with the difficult tasks, involving great responsibility, in building a socialist society, in developing the economy, culture, education, and health protection in your country, and in increasing the Cuban people's prosperity.

With its consistent policy of peace and cooperation, Cuba is taking a worthy place in the front ranks of the forces struggling for social progress, for detente and for international understanding, against the arms race, and against all forms of colonialism and racism.

Under difficult international circumstances and in facing the provocations and threats of American imperialism, the Cuban people are confidently consolidating their country's economic power and defense capacity -- this country being an inseparable part of the socialist community. The Bulgarian people, along with all sincere friends of Cuba throughout the world, are expressing fraternal solidarity and full support for the just cause of the Cuban revolution.

The relations of mutual trust and fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the Cuban Communist Party, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba, are actively developing in all sectors of life. We will continue also in the future to work indefatigably for the consolidation of friendship, unity, and cohesion between our two parties, countries, and peoples on the basis of socialist internationalism, in the struggle for the implementation of our common communist ideals.

We wish you, dearest Comrade Fidel Castro, and all Cuban people, health, well-being, and great, new successes in building socialism, in implementing the decisions of the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

ZHIVKOV GREETINGS TO DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG

AU271415 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] and president of the DPRK.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on behalf of all bulgarian people, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to the KWP Central Committee, to the Central People's Committee and to the DPRK Administrative Council, to the Korean people, and to you personally, the most sincere congratulations and wishes on behalf of the 30th anniversary of the successful and of the war against American imperialism.

At the beginning of the fifties American imperialism and the Seoul reactionaries unleashed an aggressive war against the DPRK and subjected the socialist development of the young Republic to a severe trial. The KWP, with the support and solidarity of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind worthily resisted the aggressor.

Throughout the last three decades, socialist Korea, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, achieved remarkable successes in all sectors of life. This country became a modern state, which distinguished itself by a developed industry and agriculture, by a growing people's prosperity.

The Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice at the great successes of the industrious Korean people and wish them new successes in their socialist construction. The Bulgarian people highly appreciate the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples, and sincerely wish that this cooperation should be further expanded and intensified for the sake of peace and socialism, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and all working people in our country are in unrelenting solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, for a peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis, without any interference from outside.

We sincerely wish the working people in the DPRK great, new successes in the struggle along the path of socialism and their country's peaceful reunification.

BALEV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN LEADER WHEELOCK

AU011906 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] On 1 August, Comrade Milko Balev received Jaime Wheelock, member of the Political Commission of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, who is visiting Bulgaria. At the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they reviewed the exacerbated situation in Central America. The adventurist and militarist policy of U.S. imperialism was denounced. It was pointed out that this policy intensifies tension in the region and creates conditions of aggression against Nicaragua. The Bulgarian side noted the great significance of the efforts by the Sandinist National Front leadership to solve the situation in Central America through negotiations and confirmed the steady support given by our country to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for defending and strengthening their achievements.

'MYTH' OF SOVIET POLICY THREAT REJECTED

AU021332 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 2 Aug 83

["For and Against Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 2 (BTA) -- In spite of all unabating attempts at imposing the myth of a "Soviet threat" it is clear to all sober-thinking people on the planet that the foreign political course pursued by the Soviet country is a course of unyielding defending and consolidating of world peace", RABOTNICHESKO DELO underlines. [quotation marks as received]

In a leader carried under the above headline on the answers given by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov to a TASS correspondent the newspaper writes that the goal of this course is to overcome the international tension strained through the fault of the U.S. imperialism and to continue and deepen the process of detente between the East and the West especially in the military sphere and in the 80's.

In the commentary it is also stressed that it is clear to every sober-thinking man that despite the bursts of pseudo-peace-loving rhetoric of the White House the U.S. foreign political line under Mr Ronald Reagan is pushing the world towards a thermonuclear war.

By following the concrete manifestations of the USSR's foreign policy, the newspaper writes: "It is high time for the short-sighted worshippers of the cult of strength and military domination in Washington to grasp the realities of the present day which imposes the pressing necessity of reaching agreements on limiting and cutting short the nuclear weapons in compliance with the principle of equality and equal security".

In its commentary on the same subject NARODNA ARMIYA underlines the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries' determination to fittingly resist anybody who is striving after forcing his will to the world of real socialism, through a policy of dictate and armed force.

CPCZ MESSAGE TO CPSU ON BOLSHEVIK ANNIVERSARY

AU011010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 29 Jul (Z) -- The CPCZ Central Committee sent the CPSU Central Committee the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Russia:

Dear Comrades, the Communists and all working people of our country are recalling these days, together with you and with the communist and workers' movement and other progressive forces in the world, the historic date of the opening of the Second Congress of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Russia, at which the Bolshevik Party was created. On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of this significant event we send you, the entire party of Lenin and the fraternal Soviet people ardent comradely greetings and the most cordial congratulations.

Since its establishment, the CPSU has traversed a glorious pioneer path of battles and victories. The party, founded and reared by the great Lenin, led the workers' class and the other working people's masses in Russia to the victory of the October Revolution and took its place at the head of building the new social order. With the same heroism and determination, the Communists have stood among the first ranks of the defenders of revolutionary achievements and succeeded in defending their socialist fatherland in the unappeasable struggle against fascism during the years of World War II. Under the CPSU's leadership, an advanced socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union -- a society that is the result of the diligent, creative work of many Soviet generations.

All the Soviet people's goals and intentions are vitally linked with their Communist Party, which expresses their vital interests and desires and is the mobilizing and organizational force that ensures further progress forward in all spheres of life of Soviet society. The party, which has written the programmatic demand "Everything for man, everything for his prosperity" on its shield, justly enjoys the absolute support of all peoples and nationalities in the Soviet Union.

We are currently witnessing a broad new push by the Soviet working people to fulfill the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and to perfect and improve the efficacy of economic and all social activities. This is a confirmation not only of the immense devotion of the Soviet people, but also of the gigantic possibilities of the socialist system and of the correct and principled nature of the policy pursued by the party of Soviet Communists.

The CPSU's experience has an invaluable and inspiring influence on the international communist and workers' movement, on all of progressive mankind. This party and the Soviet state have the greatest merits in consolidating the cohesion and unity of the community of socialist countries, whose relations are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The CPSU and the Soviet Union have become the first support of all movements and peoples that are fighting for their freedom and political and economic independence.

The entire history of the CPCZ has been closely bound to Lenin's party from its very beginning. From its inexhaustible fount of knowledge, Czechoslovak Communists have gained wisdom for their own class struggles against the bourgeoisie and for resolving the complicated issues of building socialism in their country.

We hold in high esteem the friendship and the truly fraternal ties that bind the Czechoslovak and Soviet Communists and the peoples of our countries. We are sincerely glad that these ties are becoming richer and firmer year by year. Fruitful cooperation is successfully developing between our parties and countries in all the various spheres of social life.

Dear comrades, in the present complicated international situation, in which a fierce struggle is being waged for peace, for averting the threat of a nuclear war, and for preserving life on our planet, the Soviet Union is the support and hope of all peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces of the world. In the Soviet Union's gigantic peace effort and its peace initiatives they find certainty and new strength for new battles for mankind's happy tomorrow. You may rest assured that, in this highly humane struggle, Socialist Czechoslovakia will always stand loyally at your side and will consistently fulfill all its commitments of alliance and all its internationalists commitments.

We wish you, dear comrades, the Soviet Communists, and all Soviet people, new successes in building the advanced socialist society and in realizing the Leninist foreign policy in our common battle for the victory of peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

LEADERS' 26 JUL NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO CUBA

AU271423 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 83 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Cuba"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Jul (CTK -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram of congratulations to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the country's national day -- the 30th anniversary of the Day of National Uprising. The telegram reads:

Dear Comrade Castro,

On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Cuba -- the 30th anniversary of the Day of National Uprising -- we are sending you, the PCC Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and all Cuban people warm comradely greetings and congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR people, and in our own names.

The Czechoslovak people remember the day of 26 July 1953 as an important milestone in the struggle of the Cuban people for their homeland's freedom and independence. The heroic attack on the Moncada barracks by Cuban revolutionaries loyal to the legacy of the great thinker and fighter for the freedom of his country, Jose Marti, opened a new stage in the history of Cuba. The victorious march of the 26 July Movement, led by you, dear Comrade Castro, has also given significant impetus to the national liberation struggle of the peoples of other Latin American countries.

We in the CSSR rejoice at the results achieved in the last three decades by the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere in building a new society, despite all attacks, a blockade, and the hostile campaigns of imperialist forces, the United States in particular.

Under the leadership of its revolutionary vanguard, the PCC, and in cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the Cuban people have brought about profound socioeconomic transformations in their country for the good of millions of Cuban working people. At this moment, they are successfully ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks of building socialism laid down by the Second PCC Congress.

The Republic of Cuba has won great authority in the world through its peaceful, high-principled, and active foreign policy. As a firm part of the states of the socialist community, it significantly contributes to strengthening their unity, to developing their mutual cooperation, and to the joint struggle of peaceful and progressive forces against imperialism and for peace and progress in the world. It afford support to the struggle of nations for freedom and an independent development.

We value highly the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our fraternal parties, countries, and peoples. We are convinced that these relations and the firm solidarity of the Czechoslovak and Cuban peoples will continue to grow stronger and develop on the basis of the tested principles of socialist internationalism.

We wish you, dear Comrade Castro, the Cuban Communists and all Cuban working people, new victories and successes in building socialism in your socialist homeland, which is so close to us.

JOSEF HAMAN COMPLETES VISIT TO CUBA

Presents Award to Blas Roca

LD301022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0000 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has presented in Havana to Blas Roca Calderio, member of the Politburo of Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council, the Order of Friendship, a Czechoslovak state award bestowed by the president of the republic.

Josef Haman said that this important state honor was awarded to the prominent representative of the Cuban workers' movement on his 75th birthday, in recognition of his contribution to the development of the traditionally fraternal relations between the Communist Parties of the two countries, and ties of sincere friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Cuba.

Returns From Havana

LD011114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The party and government delegation led by Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, returned from Havana today. It has been taking part in the celebrations there of the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks, national uprising day, which marked the beginning of the victorious struggle of the Cuban people for freedom and independence.

HUSAK ON HOSTAGES HELD BY ANGOLAN REBELS

LD012011 Prague CTK in English 1528 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak expressed thanks for the efforts made to liberate 45 Czechoslovak citizens taken captive by the antigovernment organization UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Angola, who returned home recently.

In messages sent to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Indian Premier and Chairwoman of the Non-Aligned Movement Indira Gandhi, and to chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Organization of the African Unity Mengistu Haile Mariam, he also appealed for further assistance and cooperation to secure the release of the 20 Czechoslovak citizens, who remained in the hands of UNITA.

ARGENTINE POWER MINISTER CONCLUDES NEGOTIATIONS

AU011044 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jul 83 p 2

[CTK report on the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Alieto Guadagni, Argentina's minister of power engineering, visited Czechoslovakia 24-29 July 1983. During his negotiations with Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR fuel and power industry minister; Ladislav Vodrazka, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; and Vitalij Svic, CSSR deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, he discussed issues concerning expansion of mutual Czechoslovak-Argentine economic cooperation, and particularly the increase of Czechoslovakia's participation in expanding the power industry potential in Argentina.

BRIEFS

VISIT BY SYRIAN OFFICIAL -- Prague [no dateline as received] -- Member of the Syrian regional leadership of Arab Socialist Renaissance (B'ath) Party and Chairman of the Society of Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Elias Lathi left here Friday. During his visit to Czechoslovakia, Elias Lathi held talks with chairman of the Syrian Committee of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, Slovak Interior Minister Stefan Lazar on the development of further relations and was present at the renaming of co-operative farm Svodin as "Farm of Czechoslovak-Syrian Friendship". [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1525 GMT 29 Jul 83 LD]

RADIO COMMENTS ON U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

DW021318 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Guenter Leuschner International Weekly Review]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, I have been asked repeatedly in the past days whether, after, the Vietnam experience, the Reagan administration really intended or could at all afford a similar adventure in Nicaragua. [word indistinct] what sense should it make for Washington to threaten a small country of not even 3 million people with an armada of dozens of warships and to at least consider the final step of direct military aggression? The claim that Nicaragua is threatening the United States' security and that therefore the concentration of naval forces is necessary really is absurd.

More than 2 years ago, Pentagon plans became known envisaging the destabilization of Nicaragua's internal order and ultimately the overthrow of the Sandinist government. A second Cuba on the American Continent must not be accepted, much less the success of the liberation movement in El Salvador. There is no doubt that these plans are (?meant) seriously. However, the problem for Washington is how to overthrow a government that has the support of the large majority of the people.

Some Western observers think that Reagan wants to avoid direct and massive action by U.S. troops, if possible, and this not least of all because of the memory of Vietnam. However, the same observers also doubt whether the means of intimidation and covert war, i.e. via Honduras and with mercenaries, will suffice to (?defeat) a people who are determined to put up resistance. They conclude from this that Washington will inevitably increasingly excalate its direct participation in the aggression.

This is exactly the same sort of development as at the beginning of the Vietnam war. There, too, the so-called military advisors and the supply of the South Vietnamese puppet regime with U.S. arms came first and were followed by the GI's. The failure of the first stage of an aggression entails the second, the third, and so on. Therefore, the question is not whether Washington will venture the final step but whether the first step is legitimate, because the aggression started at the moment when the plans for the overthrow of the Sandinist Government were sealed and decided upon. At that moment international law was violated.

Those who pursue the overthrow of a sovereign government and declare this goal to be legitimate also consider the means and even extreme means to achieve this end. Whether they can use them or whether at the last moment they think the stakes are too high, naturally, is of importance because such (?developments) can lead to a tragedy. However, returning to the starting point of the issue, the plans also allow for the tragedy -- the direct military adventure.

There is but one guarantee against more and more new Vietnams -- the recognition of the simple fact that every people in Latin America have a right to self-determination, the right to have their own government, and the right to live. As long as Washington does not accept this right to self-determination of others, we must expect the worst from the United States' Latin American policy.

PEACE MOVEMENT PAIR ALLOWED TO LEAVE FOR FRG

LD030909 Hamburg DPA in German 0746 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Ludwigsstadt, 3 Aug (DPA) -- The GDR has again released members of the Jena peace movement from state citizenship and allowed them to emigrate to the FRG. The Bavarian frontier police said on Wednesday that the couple Dietrich (36) and Jutta (31) Wagner arrived in Bavaria via the Ludwigsstadt frontier crossing point near Kronach. The couple had applied for emigration in 1982, but had been refused. The couple has meanwhile traveled on to relatives in Tauberbischofsheim [Baden-Wuerttemberg]. Since the beginning of June, a total of 14 members of the Jena peace movement have come to the FRG by train via Ludwigsstadt.

EWALD WELCOMES LEIPZIG SPORTS FESTIVAL GUESTS

DW260910 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1930 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Speech by Manfred Ewald, president of the GDR's Festival and Spartakiad Committee, at the opening rally of the seventh sports and gymnastics festival and the ninth children's and youth spartakiad in Leipzig -- live]

[Excerpt] We are very happy and honored that we can welcome many guests to our national festival. With great joy and cordiality we welcome the sponsor of our seventh sports and gymnastics festival and of our ninth children's and youth spartakiad, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, our friend and comrade, Erich Honecker. [applause] We welcome very cordially the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, Politburo member Comrade Willy Stoph, and the president of the GDR People's Chamber and Politburo member, Comrade Horst Sindermann. Our cordial welcome goes to the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Comrades Herman Axen, Kurt Hager, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Erich Mueckenberger, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Egon Krenz, and Inge Lange. [applause] With the same cordiality we welcome the members of the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, the representatives of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front of the GDR, the representatives of the party and state organs of Leipzig Bezirk and Leipzig city. [applause]

Our friendly salute of welcome goes to the international guests of our festival and our spartakiad, the representatives of the sports managements of the USSR and of the other states of the socialist community, the representatives of the national sports managements and sports organizations of many countries of Europe, Africa, Asia, and America, the members of the International Olympic Committee, the presidents and/or representatives of numerous international sports federations and organizations, the members of the diplomatic corps and all other international guests. [applause]

PAUL VERNER MEETS WITH POLISH JURISTS

DW291222 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Cooperation of many years and the exchange of experience between the public prosecutors of the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland are a concrete contribution to the further deepening of fraternal relations between the two countries and to the implementation of the common goals of the socialist community. This was stressed in a talk today between Paul Verner, deputy State Council chairman, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Polish jurists.

The delegation of public prosecutors of the People's Republic of Poland, which is led by public prosecutor general, Dr Franciszek Rusek, is visiting the GDR for an exchange of experience.

MINING MINISTER SINGHUBER RECEIVED IN DPRK

LD271409 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1108 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang 27 Jul (ADN) -- The solidarity of the GDR with the struggle of the Korean people for the lasting securing of peace on the Korean peninsula was emphasized today by Dr Kurt Singhuber, GDR minister for ore mining, metallurgy, and potash, in Pyongyang. He had been received for a friendly talk by Yim Chun-chu, vice premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Dr Singhuber spoke in support of the peaceful, democratic unification of the country without outside interference. The GDR has consistently supported the demands for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, their arms, and equipment -- including nuclear -- from South Korea.

Both sides expressed their concern about the continuing escalation of tensions, and the growing danger of a nuclear war with its catastrophic consequences. They affirmed their support for the initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries for the improvement of the international situation.

The GDR delegation under the leadership of Dr Singhuber is visiting the DPRK on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Korean people's victory over U.S. aggression.

GDR, PDRY ORGANIZATIONS ON CLOSER COOPERATION

DW291202 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] The presidents of the GDR National Front and the PDRY People's Defense Committees, Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz and Sulayman Nasir Muhammad, in Berlin today advocated closer cooperation of the two organizations. They informed each other of the manifold acitivities for the strengthening of their countries and the ensuring of peace. The prevention of the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, scheduled to begin this year, was of crucial importance in the struggle for European and international security, Lothar Kolditz said. Regarding the situation in the Middle East, both sides stressed the necessity of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict and the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The six-point program proposed by the USSR constituted a realistic basis for this.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO GREECE -- Athens -- The constructive policy pursued by the governments of the Greek Republic and the GDR takes account of the desire of all nations for peace. This was stated by Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis when GDR Ambassador Horst Brie presented his letter of credence to him on 25 July. Ambassador Brie conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker. [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 25 Jul 83 LD]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BANGLADESH -- On 19 July Lothar Nestler, GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, was received for the presentation of his credentials by Ahsanuddin Chowdhury, president of Bangladesh. In the talks both partners agreed that the friendly relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bangladesh will also in the future develop to the mutual benefit and in the interest of securing world peace. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO YAR -- On 18 July Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, received Lothar Eichelkraut, GDR ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic, for the presentation of his credentials. The president praised the high level of the traditionally friendly relations between the two peoples and stressed his interest in expanding cooperation between the two countries to the mutual benefit of and as a contribution for preserving world peace. In particular, he stressed the consistent attitude of the GDR in supporting the Arab cause and the struggle of the Palestinian people. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jul 83 p 2 AU]

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS -- The assembly teams of the Deutsche Reichsbahn currently have created the conditions for a faster pace in railroad-line electrification. A press article by Guenther Knoblauch, deputy minister of transportation, published today reveals that more than 200 km of railroad line are to be connected to the power grid in 1984. This is one third more than this year's target. According to the minister, 8,500 mast foundations will be poured and nearly 6,000 masts set up by the end of the year to secure the required progress. New transformer stations will be set up at Wustermark, Loewenberg, and Berlin-Rummelsburg. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 26 Jul 83 DW]

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT -- So far grain has been harvested from about 900,000 hectares in the GDR. The peasants, having yesterday scored the hitherto highest daily total of 2.9 percent, have been utilizing every hour since the morning to continue mowing operations. The enterprises of the grain management were primarily supplied with winter rye. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 27 Jul 83 DW]

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS MSZMP AGITATION CHIEF

AU011601 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jul 83 p 5

["Interview With Erno Lakatos, Head of a Department of the Central Committee, on Current Features of Political Agitation"; date and place not given]

[Text] Since the revolutionary workers movement has existed and communist parties have operated, persuading people, winning them over, and politicizing among the masses, agitation has always been one of the main instruments of their work and struggle. It is no different today, either. It is thus understandable and necessary if from time to time our party, its organs, organizations, and institutes at various levels, examine the experiences of agitational work and attune it to the new requirements dictated by new circumstances. How high is the standard of this wide-ranging activity in our country today? Are its effects and results satisfactory? Which new features and qualitative characteristics is it topical to shape? We sought the answers to these and similar questions from Erno Lakatos, head of the Central Committee's Department of Agitation and Propaganda.

[Koncz] Let me begin intentionally with a skeptical question. Is there a need for agitation at all? Is it not an "outdated" method in the present modern era, in contemporary Hungary?

[Lakatos] The following words have, for good reason, become almost a maxim in our party in recent years, and they probably sound familiar to the ears of the nonparty people as well. We are only as strong as the number of people we are, as the number of people we are able to win over for our cause. Of course, in a socialist country, where the workers class, the people, are in power, where their Marxist party fulfills its leading political-social role, and where the people's state organs govern, there are many different kinds of means available for this responsible service -- laws, resolutions, decrees, a material incentive system, administrative measures, regulators, plans, and so forth. It depends on man, however, on joint action, what is accomplished, to what extent, with what effect, and in what quality. And that, in turn, depends on what is in people's heads. Therefore, the realization that we have no alternative, nothing better than persuasion is clear to us even in the possession of power; indeed, it is becoming increasingly clear to us with the passing of time, on the more difficult and increasingly steeper uphill climbs of development.

"The Designation Is Secondary..."

[Koncz] Yes, but, nevertheless, various overtones and emotional contents have become attached to the term agitation in public awareness over the course of time.

[Lakatos] That is true. Old romantic notions from the early, heroic struggles of the workers movement, perhaps also unpleasant recollections in the opposite sense, let us say, from the years of agitation concerning procurement or the peace bond subscriptions. The content and message of agitation, persuasion, and conviction are always determined by the political necessities of a given era. I would not even enumerate everything of which we want to convince people and for which we want to mobilize them today. The content and substance is the party's policy itself. Agitation is nothing other than the activity through which we proclaim our objectives, make known our political positions, explain processes and decisions, provide answers to questions, and mobilize people for the accomplishment of tasks. Its designation is a secondary matter.

We do not hold on to this term out of respect for traditions or because it has become a habit, but because it expresses the fact that we are speaking openly and frankly. We do not conceal to people that we want to convince them. To be sure, there is "agitation" in the Western world as well, there is anticommunist propaganda there, but they are careful not to call it by its proper name. They manipulate and mislead the masses with a very shrewed pseudo-objectivity indeed, and with a very thorough scientific training and technical apparatus to boot. When we accept the term agitation, we openly and frankly say to people in doing so that we make no secret of the fact that we want to win you over, because only with your participation, by acting jointly, can our common objectives be attained.

[Koncz] Nevertheless, some people "keep their own counsel" and say: one should not want to "convert" me. Let them inform me of the facts but leave me the sovereign decision on what I should do and what position I should adopt.

[Lakatos] That goes without saying. The reason for persuasion being persuasion is that it takes an individual's sovereign freedom of decision into consideration; we cannot do differently. There is no other way, there is no other compelling force to influence people than the force of facts and arguments, and that is and will be increasingly true with the development of socialism. The agitator who wants to attain results by repeating phrases and hammering in platitudes, by "spoon-feeding," by perhaps the volume of his voice, or on the basis of the authority principle will, of course, fail. It is natural that he frightens people away rather than wins them over. In such cases, of course, they put down the newspaper, turn off the radio or television, and slip away from a meeting. It is not true that people "keep their own counsel" as a matter of course in our era and in our society. They are very much open and interested, more so than at any other time. Perhaps it is more our mass political work that is not open enough and not susceptible enough to the rapid changes of circumstances and the new requirements of the era.

[Koncz] What has changed and when?

[Lakatos] Many things, and, even if not from one moment to the next, with tempestuous rapidity. The international situation is different from what it was, say, 5 years ago. International and domestic economic conditions are different and our direct economic-political tasks are different from what they were 4 years ago. The atmosphere, the environment in which we move and work are different. The composition of society is in continuous transformation: people are different, additional new generations of youth are growing up. Democracy is a natural aspiration. People are well-informed on an extensive scale. At the same time, vast areas of historical experiences are turning from experience into a subject matter of instruction.

[Koncz] Was our mass political work equal to these changes in the last few years? Are its results satisfactory; does it have an effect?

[Lakatos] It would be just as gross a mistake to doubt or underestimate its effect and results as to be satisfied with its standard. The fact that in the present hectic world the people's power is firm, there is order, and the domestic political situation is stable in Hungary and that our people's economy has managed to stay on its feet -- all this proves that the majority of our people and public have understood what we have to do and why. It would hardly be possible to say all this without the work of the convincing propagators of our ideals and policy. The direction and endeavor are good. However, we could not yet work up the necessary rate of velocity and agitation has not yet renewed itself qualitatively in a manner which the changes of the present era would require.

[Koncz] What do you mean by a qualitative renewal?

[Lakatos] Primarily taking a stand, a better debating flair and ability. Of course, on a simpler level, these features have characterized agitation from the beginning and began to develop more vigorously in the past years. They are already a part of our political work, although they are not yet a general feature of it. Of course, what I have in mind is not self-centered and boundless pseudo-debates and little disputes that lack any debating sophistication and ethics and that become personal. There is more than there should be of these. What I regard as necessary is a strengthening of the debating and polemic character of agitation and politicization in every area and on every level and clever words that forge the available facts and particulars into arguments.

"Only a Unity Forged in Debate Is Truly Firm"

[Koncz] However, is it not precisely a sign of weak influence that agitators have to polemicize with more and more people on an increasing number of issues?

[Lakatos] This is a great mistake. On the contrary, I think that in this lies the turning point of the modern interpretation of agitation. One frequently hears that there is political accord and national unity in our country, yet, how much we polemicize. Well, this is the wrong word order, a faulty logic. It is more correct to put it thus: It is because we polemicize a great deal that we are in agreement; that is why we are united. We are united, but, more precisely, we could be even more so. It is obvious that we must polemicize on more and more issues because we must often clarify not merely dead simple truths. The era sets some very complex homework indeed, while old stereotypes and customs turn out to be useless in the present circumstances. And it is obvious that we must polemicize with increasing numbers of people. Only a conviction obtained by strenuous effort while partaking in polemics become the deeply-rooted personal conviction of contemporary man. Only a unity forged in debates is truly firm. This applies just as much to socialist national unity as to ideological, political, and action unity in the party.

[Konz] Still, agitation is believed to serve to win over the nonparty masses.

[Lakatos] It does, primarily, but not exclusively. Agitational work is necessary also in the party, at party organizations, and with the aforementioned debating character. One of our old reflexes, which may be the reason that we have not paid enough attention to this, is the fact that we have perhaps tacitly assumed that nothing can ever be open to question for those who have once joined our ranks, that they should say and do what is necessary without thinking. Well, they should not do so without thinking, but rather while thinking in a creative manner, out of conviction that has matured in debates! Unfortunately, the spirit of debate is very weak in some of our party organizations. The atmosphere of politicization is vague at many members' meetings -- one would think that everything is clear for those comrades. And when they should stand up to defend and represent our policy, it transpires that quite a few of them are unable to do so or do not dare to; they remain silent and retreat. This attitude was justly criticized by the 12-13 April session of the Central Committee in the resolution adopted at the session. To take a stand, to defend and represent our ideals and policy, and actively to contribute to their implementation -- these constitute one of the most important demands on our party members and party organizations today.

The norms concerning debates and the stipulations of our organizational statutes are well-known. Following the termination of a debate, every communist is duty-bound unitedly to represent the common position. However, before that it is possible and necessary to sharply pit views, opinions, arguments, and counterarguments against each other and it is necessary to convince each other and convince also the communists, precisely in the interests of creating firm unity. Thus, we do not expect the communists to be unthinking followers and executors of our principles and policy. Communists are thinking people, people sensitive to problems and susceptible to new things.

[Koncz] To stand up for and represent our policy is the duty of every party member. However, can every party member be expected to be an agitator as well?

[Lakatos] An open and courageous stand itself has its convincing force, agitational value, and effect. A less well-trained communist does a great deal if he merely says at a members' meeting, production conference, or brigade conference, or among his acquaintances, that he agrees with this and the other, but not with that, if, with good political sense, he simply takes an open stand in favor of the just cause. Of course, this is so only if his words are authenticated by his whole life, exemplary work, political and moral behavior, and perceptibly profound conviction. Agitation and convincing politicization are more that, however. They require serious preparedness, general and political erudition, being well informed, the ability to reason, and a persuasive personality. Party organizations must know, in any case, which of their members they can count on in this work. And this is something that must be learned, too; those who are suitable for it must be trained. In our political training system, students acquire, on a high standard, more about what should be propagated but much less about how it should be done.

Let Us Not Only Inform..."

[Konz] What position does agitational work occupy in party work, in political work, as a whole?

[Lakatos] I say this self-critically: In some places, we excessively subdivide work areas. Of course, a certain division of work is necessary, but it is a mistake to make rigid delineations, or to permit them to develop. Ideology, propaganda work, information, and agitation are inseparably interwoven. A propagandist or Marxist instructor does only half a job if he remains on the plane of theory and is insensitive to daily problems and tasks, if he does not agitate at the same time. And this is true conversely as well: If an agitator is not armed with Marxist knowledge and a way of thinking and cannot link daily matters with socialist perspectives, he could make serious mistakes. I myself have heard one vehemently agitate in favor of severely strict reduction of imports at an enterprise, which, of course, is extremely important at the moment. However, it should also be realized and pointed out that this is a solution of only temporary validity. In the long run, the international division of labor will continue to provide the possibility of development for us. Thus, we must convince people, at the same time, of the fact that we are able to do this and only this today, but that prerequisites for another solution must be created as soon as possible. The forums for providing information verbally virtually demand that we should not only inform those present there, but also convince them, if need be, by entering into a debate. For the time being, we are not yet fulfilling this just deman in every respect.

Great responsibility devolves on the mass information media -- television, the radio, and the press. To be sure, one cannot detect this sense of responsibility in every program and publication. And, in such cases, persuasion, too, is missing. However, this applies conversely as well: The agitation that does not inform at the same time, that is not based on a sufficiently rich material of facts sounds empty.

[Koncz] Where, in which social strata, is qualitative renewal most necessary?

[Lakatos] Among youth. Here is where the effect of our work lags behind necessities the most. I profess that it is not young people whom we should condemn if our words sometimes rebound from them, or if, sometimes and in some places, with certain strata and groups of them, we cannot manage to see eye to eye in a manner in which they, too -- I am convinced -- expect. The frankness, interest, and readiness to discuss matters that characterize Hungarian society today are applicable even more to them. It is not true that they are indifferent, or that nothing interests them except sex and rock music. The fault is not so much in their "receiver," but rather in our "transmitter." We must change our style, our tone, and our way of argumentation, making allowances for their changed educational structure and the fact that they lack the historical experiences that the generations of their parents and grandparents have gone through. Only communists close to them in age can find, in the first place, the path to their intellect and heart, a common language with them.

[Koncz] Does this ability depend on age alone?

[Lakatos] No, it is obvious that it depends not only on that. There are many exceptions that strengthen this "rule." There are young party members who are, unfortunately, unable to think as a young person in the political sense of the term. And, luckily, there are older communists who have managed and manage to retain the youthfulness of their intellect and heart. I know elderly politicians, university lecturers, scientific research workers, and authors who can, indeed, through their persuasive and appealing personalities, make young people accept their own communist conviction, one that is based on their own experiences and had caused them anguish. They are loved and listened to. This is nothing miraculous, because our social system is becoming more and more the property of young people. Our policy and youth's openness and sense of justice derive from the same stock, said Erno Lakatos in conclusion.

POLITBURO, GOVERNMENT ENDORSE KADAR USSR TRIP

AU021427 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Jul 83 p 1

["Position Adopted by the Party and the Government on the Hungarian Party-Government Delegation's Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The MSZMP Politburo and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic have listened to a report of the Janos Kadar-led Hungarian party-government delegation's 18-23 July visit to the Soviet Union. The Politburo and the Council of Ministers have approved the Hungarian delegation's activity.

They concluded with satisfaction that the talks, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, were characterized by a complete identity of views on fundamental issues, mutual trust and understanding, and a mutual readiness to act. Relations between the two countries are successfully developing in all areas of life on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism and the common objectives and interests of socialism and in the spirit of mutual respect and friendship between our peoples.

The Hungarian party-government delegation's visit has effectively contributed to the development of the two countries' multifaceted and mutually beneficial economic cooperation and the disclosure of additional possibilities. The additional important agreements concluded during the visit expand economic relations between our countries.

The Hungarian party-government delegation's talks have reaffirmed the fact that the world political situation is judged in an identical manner by the MSZMP and the CPSU and the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union. The Hungarian People's Republic supports the Soviet Union's consistent Leninist peace policy and values highly its constructive foreign political stances. The MSZMP and the government fully agree with the CPSU's and the Soviet Government's highly significant initiatives toward consolidating international peace and security and halting the arms race.

The two countries are firmly convinced that the preservation of peace is a realistic and attainable goal. The leaders of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union have reaffirmed: The imperialist forces can by no means be permitted to obtain a military superiority vis-a-vis the socialist countries. Our parties and governments attach great significance to the fact that, in the interests of the achievements of our peoples and the defense of universal peace, unity and fraternal cooperation should further strengthen.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers have concluded that the visit of our party-government delegation to the Soviet Union has served well the further intensification of friendship between our peoples and the cause of fruitful Hungarian-Soviet relations, socialism, and peace.

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU281126 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 83 p 3

["On the National Holiday of Cuba: Hungarian Leaders' Greetings Message"]

[Texp] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent the following message to Dr Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

Esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro: On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Cuba, the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, the day of the national uprising, we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the Cuban people heartfelt good wishes on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Hungarian people engaged in socialist construction.

Esteem and respect surround the Cuban people's progressive historical traditions in our country, our people recognize the results attained by the Republic of Cuba in socialist construction and its revolutionary achievements, which are inseparable from the policy of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people are completely in solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people and support the struggle they are waging under the leadership of their Communist Party against imperialist attempts at intervention and for international peace and security, social progress, and socialism.

On this significant anniversary we express the heartfelt wish to you and the fraternal Cuban people that your work to make your country prosper and in the service of the cause of socialism and peace be accompanied by further outstanding successes.

SZUROS RECEIVES PDRY PARTY FIGURES 28 JUL

LD281135 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, July 28 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Yemen Socialist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Thursday. Invited by the HSWP, the Yemeni politician is spending his holiday in Hungary.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere and covered timely world affairs, especially recent developments in the Middle East. The two politicians exchanged information on domestic situation in the two countries and aims of the two parties. They reviewed relations of the two parties and confirmed readiness to promote cooperation.

Present were Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the International Affairs Department at the HSWP Central Committee, and Hussein Mohamed Ahmad Araab [spelling of name as received], charge d'affaires of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

BRIEFS

NEW ITALIAN ENVOY -- Budapest, July 28 (MTI) -- Emelio Paolo Bassi, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to Hungary, presented his credentials to Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Repbulic, in Budapest Thursday. Present was Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 28 Jul 83 LD]

CHANGES IN PUBLICATIONS, PERFORMANCES LAW

AU020730 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 83 p 4

[PAP report: "Bills on Changes in Some Regulations Contained in the Penal and Misdemeanors Codes and in the Law on the Control of Publications and Public Performances -- Speech by PZPR Sejm Deputy Maria Ciszewska" at the 28 July Warsaw session of the Polish Sejm]

[Excerpt] The second set of changes concerns the Law on the Control of Publications and Public Performances. (The draft changes concerning this law include an extension of the list of the values that must not be violated under freedom of speech and publications.) The draft changes modify the list of publications that are exempt from control and define the principles of using the foreign publications that are forbidden to be propagated. The proposed modifications should help provide more effective protection for the state's interests in this sector of public life, eliminating the possibility for abusing the existing liberties in order to harm the PPR's political interests.

These changes do not in any way infringe upon or curb the constitutional principle of freedom of speech. What is at stake is to create safeguards against abuses of the freedom of speech to promote iniquitous activities.

The right to appeal decisions of the regional branches of the Main Office for the Control of Publications and the right to litigate such decisions in the Supreme Administrative Court remain in force.

With regard to specific changes in the Law on the Control of Publications and Public Performances it should be stressed that of the 10 items of Article 10 only three will be changed, namely items 1, 5, and 6. The point at issue in this case is to ensure the state's security and defense, which are protected by the Constitution and by the Penal Code. With regard to item 6, the draft change proposes forbidding the propagation of contents that are truly criminal. The present wording of the item is incomplete because it merely forbids praising crime. [as published]

In Article 4 of the Law on the Control of Publications and Public Performances the proposed changes to paragraph 1, item 8 provide for initially controlling scientific and educational publications only for the purpose of preventing a disclosure of state secrets. Another change concerns item 11 and is a result of the fact that at present there is no basis for treating the bulletins listed in item 11 as a special form of periodical publications that play the role of mass media. The proposal to cross out item 16 has been dictated by the fact that an exhibition of visual arts or photography is also a form of publication and should be subjected to initial control.

The changes proposed in Article 16 of the Law on the Control of Publications and Public Performances are designed to sort out the problems of the right to use foreign literature whose propagation is forbidden in order to make it impossible for subversive literature to penetrate Poland in large quantities, on the one hand, and to make foreign literature available to anyone who needs it for professional or scientific purposes, on the other.

The present regulations of the Law on the Control of Publications and Public Performances include a loophole to the effect that in the case of an issue of an illegal publication the courts dealing with misdemeanors are not empowered to declare the confiscation of the illegal publication dealt with by them.

As a result of this loophole, the entire issue of such an illegal publication remained in the hands of the offender and constituted a potential danger of another infringement of the law. For these reasons it is proposed to add item 2 to Article 17, empowering the courts dealing with misdemeanors to declare that the issue of an illegal publication that constitutes a misdemeanor is confiscated. The unjustified loophole existing in the present regulations will be eliminated in this way.

Responding to the proposals submitted both by some Sejm deputies and some communities concerned, the Presidium of the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and of the Commission for Legislative Work have authorized me to announce the following changes.

The following changes are proposed in Article 1 of the draft bill on changes in the Law on the Control of Publications and Public Performances -- Sejm Report No 348a:

-- Item 13, Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Law on the Control of Publications and Public Performances will not be deleted but will be given the following formulation: "the reprint of the scientific and educational publications that are listed in item 8 and that are already allowed to be printed."

This means that the reprints of the publications in question will continue not to be subjected to initial control.

-- Item 20, Article 4, paragraph 1 will read: "the bibliographic data in the scientific and educational publications listed in item 8."

This means that bibliographic data also contained in the publications of higher schools, scientific research units, scientific research institutes, units that are scientific research units in character and are set up in accordance with the existing regulations, theological schools, and registered scientific associations will continue not to be subjected to initial control.

However, item 22, Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Law on the Control of Publications and Public Performance will not be deleted as originally proposed, which means that up to 100 copies of printed matter regarded as manuscripts will continue not to be subjected to initial control.

Presenting to you the draft bills together with the additional changes, I express my conviction that they will help strengthen public peace and order in our country, especially during the immediate difficult period of overcoming our socioeconomic crisis. I also wish to stress that the progressive process of changes in the public consciousness of our citizens should bring about a state of affairs in which our penal regulations will play primarily a preventive role.

Bearing all this in mind, I ask the honorable Sejm to adopt the draft bills and the additional changes as published in Sejm Report No 348a. I ask this on behalf of the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and of the Commission for Legislative Work.

REPORT ON POLITBURO SESSION PROCEEDINGS

LD022139 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, in accordance with a directive decision made at the 26 July session, has acquainted itself with the plans for party activity

in the near future as presented by Central Committee departments and has approved the set of concrete undertakings and tasks. It was stressed that the main task is the strengthening of bonds with the working class. Of particular significance is analysis of the work of workforces and evaluation of the social sector undertakings.

The Politburo made it incumbent on party organizations and echelons to step up activity so as to achieve implementation of economic tasks, consistent implementation of the economic reform and the anti-inflation and savings programs, and an increase in production and improved quality. It was pointed out that apart from the enterprises which demonstrated understanding of the nature and aims of these programs, there is also a superficial or even particularist treatment of the programs. The duties of party organizations in making leaderships and work forces of enterprises active in the work of perfecting and consistently implementating these programs were emphasized.

The Politburo examined economic results for the first half of this year, acquainted itself with the prognosis for the implementation of the central annual plan, and defined party tasks in the economic sphere for the second half of the year on this basis. It was stated that after the 6-month battle to liquidate economic threats to Poland, a clear improvement in the situation in many spheres had taken place. Dramatic shortages of staple foods, means of hygiene, and fuel have been eliminated. The catastrophic -- especially in 1981 -- fall in production for the market has been averted. The regression in housing construction has been alleviated. Increased coal extraction enabled the problems facing the power and heating industries to be overcome. The role of coal, copper, and sulphur as important means of payment in the foreign trade field has been restored, thus making possible the gradual provision to the economy of the imports, which are so essential to its functioning. The elementary order in the administration and economic departments serving the population has been restored. Despite the progress in the reconstruction of economic balance, including a general monetary and market balance, the economic situation in this half of 1983 remains complex.

Inflationary tendencies remain, although they have been considerably alleviated in comparison with last year. There is an acute shortage on the market of light industry products, furniture, and other durables. Living conditions for many working people are still difficult.

The main necessity is to achieve increased participation in production for the market in the whole of industrial production. Recent decisions by the Council of Ministers concerning light industry should considerably contribute to this. It is particularly in this sphere -- which decides the living standards of the working class -- that the inspiratory and controlling role of party organizations must be increased.

The Politburo was also acquainted with a report on the organization of summer holidays for children and young people. Representatives of the party and government will meet young people at holiday camps and centers. The Politburo requested that a report on preparations for the new school year be presented. It was decided that conclusions derived from this year's harvest activity will be discussed at a future meeting.

The Politburo drew attention to important upcoming anniversaries. The press, radio and television, and social, war veteran, and youth organizations and the Warsaw public honored the anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising in a dignified manner. The celebrations of the anniversary contributed to showing the heroic struggle and martyrdom of the Polish nation during the years of World War II. At the same time they created an occasion for a deeper reflection on the class and political premises of the start of the uprising and on the recent history of Poland.

The Politburo drew attention to the calm that has been maintained [words indistinct] the lifting of martial law and the bills passed by the Sejm on 20, 21, and 28 July constitute the confirmation of the will to carry out socialist renewal in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The anniversaries of social agreements fall in August and September. It was recommended that materials concerning the implementation of the agreements be prepared and published. The Politburo expressed the hope that the anniversaries of the agreements will be accompanied by an honest assessment of the past road and responsible civic reflection and that they will become another proof of political maturity of our public.

The celebrations of the approaching 44th anniversary of the Hitlerite invasion of Poland should constitute for Poles a particularly strong patriotic reason for intensifying efforts aimed at maintaining peace in the world. The struggle for peace, which is common for socialist countries, and the struggle for disarmament has unique significance in the context of the American programs of armaments and of deploying new missiles in Europe.

WARSAW CITES NUMBERS COVERED BY AMNESTY

LD021738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The press spokesman of the Prosecutor General's Office has announced that the organs of the Prosecutor's Office, implementing regulations of the Amnesty Law, have completed examination of all preparatory proceedings in which temporary arrests were applied against persons suspected of offenses that are now covered by the amnesty.

During the period prior to 1 August the organs of the Prosecutor's office released from custody a total of 243 persons. Proceedings aimed at concluding penal proceedings in cases of offenses covered by the amnesty are continuing. As of 1 August of the current year preparatory proceedings against 712 persons had been discontinued on the basis of the regulations of the Amnesty Law. Requests that the amnesty be applied in cases of 300 people had been referred to courts. Ten people reported to regional prosecutor's offices, admitting offenses not covered by penal proceedings up to then, and these cases are to be discontinued.

SADOWSKI DENIES ECONOMIC REFORM 'REGRESSION'

LD021516 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 2 Aug -- Government deputy plenipotentiary for the economic reform, Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, said in his interview for PAP that misgivings that the regulations included in the law on special legal regulations in the period of overcoming the crisis may mean regression for the economic reform "spring either from the lack of knowledge of the legal system in force so far or from ignoring the special character of the interim period."

"The legislation of martial law imposed several restrictions which are now being lifted, eased, or made more flexible. So the implementation of the economic reform in tune with the concept adopted by the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress and spelled out in the document "The Directions of the Economic Reform' continues to be the target. But the realities of the crisis are hard and that is why they should be taken into consideration," Professor Sadowski continued.

"There are no changes to the principles of the reform. The point is to uphold some protective measures in particularly sensitive spheres, where difficulties are unquestionable. Moreover, these measures usually ease to-date restrictions. On top of that, they are all temporary moves and will remain in force only by the end of 1985. Hence, they are not expected to hamper consistent strengthening of the principles of the reform," Professor Sadowski opined.

"Works on the ways to strengthen the principle of the reform and improve its mechanisms which we would like to introduce in the coming years have now reached their final stage.

"The document in question is being prepared with consideration of the extensive consultations carried out in many vocational circles. In the second half of August, it is going to be the subject of a Council of Ministers' session. Some minor amendments can be subsequently effected by way of executive regulations, while others will need Sejm legislation.

"The bill on anti-monopoly law has already been worked out by a special group within the Commission for the Economic Reform.

"Works on the amendments to the binding mechanisms of the reform are going to be completed early next fall," Professor Sadowski said.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON PROPAGANDA WAR, SUBVERSION

AU011145 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Jul 83 p 4

[Antoni Smirski commentary: "Aggression Without War"]

[Excerpts] No money is spared on the battle against socialism to the extent that specialists on subversion are paid and persons who represent in a given country some sort of scientific and political value receive grants, are able to shape public opinion, have an influence on the upbringing of the young generation, are cultural activists, and so on. Various shades of opposition ranging from extreme right wingers to extreme left wingers, are specially interesting groups of people for centers of subversion. Of special value is the opposition within the ranks of Marxist-Leninist parties, in particular Trotskyist or liberal-syndicalist groups often hiding in the party apparatus or in higher education.

The influence of the opposition is various, depending on the economic, social, and political situation. The opposition itself is rather too weak to achieve a turnabout and impose a new sociopolitical system on society, but when conditions are right the opposition's influence suddenly grows. That is what happened during the famous Hungarian episodes of 1956, and that is what happened in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and in Poland in 1980, when small groups of opposition ignored by the authorities gained considerable influence over the workers' class. It would be a great simplification to classify all members of the opposition as paid agents of foreign special services, even though some such people do exist among the opposition. The overwhelming majority of the opposition acts out of ideological and class motives as a result of guidance from families and social circles or as a result of an awareness that one has been subjected to indoctrination.

The workers' class is an object of special interest by the foreign and domestic forces of counterrevolution. This is understandable since there is no hope of gaining authority without its participation. That is why the slogans with which the battle against socialism is being waged depend on the situation and the consciousness of the workers.

In Poland, the economic battle has been stepped up. Strikes, almost continuous for 1 and 1/2 hours, caused severe harm. They broke the ties of cooperation between factories and reduced the level of production and productivity. The pay increases and reductions in working hours which had to be introduced because of the strikes not only disturbed the market but also the activity of the state. The introduction of martial law prevented total collapse, and probably a civil war as well.

Perhaps it is worth drawing attention to another interesting fact: the methods of action of the counterrevolutionary chiefs. No camouflage was applied to Hungary, and in that country one knew who was who, whom he represented, and what he was fighting for. In Czechoslovakia in 1968 the symbolic leader of the so-called front of renewal was a party aktivist, the first secretary of the time. In Poland, it was an electrician who became the symbolic hero, the hero of the masses, in other words a representative of the workers class, for according to the assumptions of subversive centers, it was the workers class itself that was to demolish socialism with its own hands. In both cases, however, in Czechoslovakia and in Poland, well-organized staffs were standing behind the official heroes. acting more or less surreptitiously. But this was always a Mafia-like system in close contact with foreign centers of subversion such as "free Europe" and other radio stations, which supported every action of theirs.

Of course one cannot explain the Hungarian, Czechoslovak, and Polish events exclusively as the activity of counterrevolutionary forces. At the bottom of these events lay faults of the party leadership, and especially a departure from the basic principles of socialism. It is not socialism that caused the distortions, faults, and calamities, but the lack of it. Despite the serious errors committed by the Gierek-Jarosziewicz team the "Polish variant" did not satisfy the hopes of the planners. Yet they had been so sure of themselves. That is also the reason behind the hatred, restrictions, and sanctions against Poland and the attempts to isolate it from the world.

The "Polish variant," which had been tested during over a dozen simulated exercizes, failed, but the hopes of turning back the unsuccessful page did not cease. The propaganda aggression is still continuing, although not to such an intense degree, and a battle is being waged to win the hearts, minds, and dedication of Poles.

Thousands of words are emanating daily from Western stations, voicing demands toward the country's legitimate authorities and calling on battle against one's own country, presenting prepared scenarious for such a battle, and propagating "arguments" meant to illustrate that socialism is obsolete and that its adherents are backward "agents of Moscow" and enemies of their own nation. Every argument is good if it brings one closer to one's goal.

More and more people in Poland, and not only in Poland, are perceiving the real aims of the bloodless war that is going on. The influence of the foreign subversive radio stations is weakening, for how long can one believe in lies? The smoke of the counterrevolutionary propaganda is also dying, and peace,work, and -- despite the wishes of the U.S. President -- socialism, are gaining value!

SOLIDARITY URGES GDANSK ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

NC021158 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 2 (AFP) -- The Warsaw Solidarity underground has called on Poles to celebrate the third anniversary of the Gdansk accords that authorized the creation of the banned free trade union.

The Solidarity inter-factory committee, the principal underground organization for the Warsaw area, in a statement dated July 29, urged the population to begin preparations for the August 31, anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accords. In the statement, now circulating here, Solidarity leaders said the union would not allow itself to be destroyed and would live to decide the country's future.

The inter-factory committee also condemned measures voted by parliment to accompany the lifting of martial law on July 22. It said the passage from a state of siege to what authorities have termed a state of crisis was "trickery aimed at fooling Polish and international opinion." The latest measures voted last week, widening censorship and reinforcing the Penal Code, will allow authorities to "intervene in every area of private life," the committee said.

But it said the new Amnesty Law, although a "caricature" because it failed to apply to many democratically elected Solidarity leaders, could nevertheless be viewed as a positive result of the union's struggle, the Pope's recent visit to Poland and international pressure against the regime. Solidarity would continue to demand amnesty for all union militants "without exception" and especially for its elected leaders, who "remain our leaders and enjoy the confidence of millions." To keep such men behind bars consituted a serious offense to the workers they represent, the statement continued.

WALESA INTERVIEWED: PRINCIPLES REMAIN 'IMMORTAL'

AU030835 Rome ANSA in English 0825 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, August 3 -- Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Polish trade union Solidarnosc, criticized the newly formed government trade union and said the principles of his organization would remain "immortal", in an interview to be published here in the coming edition of the Italian weekly "GENTE".

"With the methods used now, we certainly won't get anywhere" Walesa said, speaking of the government -- inspired union organizatin which has taken the place of Solidarnosc. "Sooner or later (government) powers will come back to talk with us. And if we aren't here anymore, they will talk with our sons," he said.

The interview, parts of which were released here on Tuesday in a pre-publication report, took place in unusual circumstances.

Walesa met with the Italian journalist while on a fishing trip and the two talked while Walesa fished under the eyes of a police guard. "Now that, in theory, is should no longer count for anything", the labour leader told "GENTE", the regime spends more for my surveillance than it did at the height of the movement". [sentence, quote marks as received]

According to Walesa, economic relations with the West will not change now that martial law has been abolished. "Without the economic reforms we proposed in the autumn of 1980," Walesa said, "I don't believe that any serious possibilities can truly exist for opening an ample collaboration with the West."

Walesa affirmed that the has "free access to the highest representatives of the Catholic Church" and he also confirmed that during his talk with the pope at Zakopane, the Roman Catholic leader did not ask him to withdraw from the political scene.

PZPR CC GREETINGS ON RSDWP ANNIVERSARY

AU030926 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 83 p 1

[Greetings message from PZPR Central Committee to CPSU Central Committee marking 80th anniversary of the RSDWP (Russian Social Democratic Workers Party) Second Congress]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the CPSU:

Dear Comrades! Eighty years have passed since the memorable Second Congress of the RSDWP, a congress which marked the beginning of a new, Leninist type of party. "Bolshevism," V.I. Lenin wrote, "exists as a stream of political thought and as a party as of 1903."

The emergence of the Bolshevik party was a turning point not only in the history of the Russian workers movement, but in the history of the international workers movement as well. As a party consistently guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and as an organizationally efficient political movement, the Bolshevik party became the unquestioned collective, ideological, and political leader of the workers class in its revolutionary demand for a just and progressive social order. The party of the Bolsheviks and its successor -- the CPSU -- became an example for the entire international revolutionary workers movement, including the Polish movement.

The cooperation between the revolutionary parties of the Polish workers movement and the party of Lenin played an invaluable role in the ideological and political maturation process of the revolutionary movement.

The Polish nation and our party are acquainted with the practical extent and historial significance of cooperation with the USSR and the CPSU. This is illustrated by numerous examples in the rich history of the PPR. Fraternal friendship and cooperation as well as internationalist aid have played a fundamental role in the socialist transformations and in the achievements of our country's working people. Based on permanent alliance and cooperation, our fatherland, the PPR, was reborn within historically just frontiers and gained the possibility of peaceful socialist development. This unbreakable alliance and fraternal cooperation have passed the historical test and are still passing it, even during recent years which have been exceptionally difficult for our party and socialist Poland.

The most important matters for all nations of the world today, the struggles for peace and social progress, are inseparably connected with CPSU policy, a policy which had its beginnings in the Second RSDRP Congress 80 years ago.

To mark this anniversary we wish you, comrades, further successes in Communist construction and in your indefatigable work for the sake of the party and nation and for the sake of all mankind.

The Central Committee of the PZPR

PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS CUBA

AU021319 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30/31 Jul 83 p 1

[PAP report: "Polish Party-Governmental Delegation in Cuba"]

[Text] On 25-29 July a Polish delegation from the party and the government consisting of Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary, Deputy Premier Zenon Komender, and Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy chairman of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, visited Cuba. The delegation took part in the celebration of Cuba's national holiday commemorating the 30th anniversary of the insurgents' attack on the Moncada Barracks. The main celebrations took place in Santiago de Cuba in Oriente Province.

In Havana the delegation was received by Premier Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Council of State. Discussions were held in a cordial atmosphere. Matters of cooperation between the PZPR and the Communist Party of Cuba, as well as between Poland and Cuba were discussed, and both sides' desire for a further tightening of the bonds of friendship between the peoples of both countries was stressed.

BRIEFS

GDANSK EDITORIAL COUNCIL -- On the basis of the resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat regarding party guidance of local mass media, the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee has appointed an editorial council for GLOS WYBRZEZA. Edward Kijek has become chairman of the council. He is a secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee. An inaugural session of the appointed editorial council for GLOS WYBRZEZA was held yesterday. [Text] [Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 28 Jul 83 LD]

EGYPTIAN-ROMANIAN JOINT STATEMENT PUBLISHED

AU030817 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Aug -- In compliance with the agreements signed at the summit level, Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din made an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the invitation of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu from 27 July to 1 August 1983.

His Excellency Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Neptun Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, who forwarded a friendly message from His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and conveyed his excellency's greetings and wishes for continued health and happiness to His Excellency President Nicolae Ceausescu, and progress and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

The Romanian president expressed his thanks for this message, his warm greetings, and sincere wishes for continued health and happiness to the Egyptian president as well as his good wishes to the friendly Egyptian people for progress, prosperity, and peace.

The Romanian president and the prime minister exchanged views regarding the development of bilateral relations in fields of mutual interest. They discussed the primary pending issues related to current international affairs.

During the talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of amity, understanding, and mutual respect, and in the spirit of good relations both between the Egyptian and Romanian peoples and between the two leaders of both countries, the two sides highly praised the continuing development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and Romania. They affirmed their governments' determination to expand and strengthen the relations between the two countries on the bilateral and international levels.

While reviewing the close cooperation between Egypt and Romania in the political, cultural, technological, and scientific spheres, as well as other spheres of mutual interest, the two sides expressed their conviction to the effect that further development in these relations, particularly in the economic field, would boost the friendship and cooperation between the Egyptian and Romanian peoples.

Within this context, the two sides expressed their determination to implement the joint resolutions adopted at the summit level. They reaffirmed their decision to embark upon further steps that would lead to wider and broader cooperation between the two countries.

While discussing the most important contemporary issues, the Romanian prime minister and the Egyptian prime minister exchanged views regarding the international situation, stressing that the development of events has corroborated the sound assessment of the joint Romanian-Egyptian declaration on the need to continue to achieve further development of cooperation between Egypt and Romania at bilateral and international levels, which the two presidents signed in Bucharest on 10 September 1982.

The Romanian president and the Egyptian prime minister outlined the responsibility that should be assumed by all countries, peoples, and their leaders in taking active and effective measures to prevent the continuing deterioration in the international relations and to ensure the independence and free progress of all countries and nonintervention in their domestic affairs. In this context, the two sides pointed out the important role being played by the small, developing, and nonaligned countries.

The two sides attached special importance to the complicated situation in the Middle East. While conducting a comprehensive review of the troublesome developments in the area, particularly since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the two sides asserted that the military aggression can never provide any solution for the conflict in the Middle East, and that these developments have confirmed that the Palestinian issue is the core of the conflict.

While touching on the situation in Lebanon, the two sides agreed that the recent developments have clearly demonstrated the need of all parties concerned to make intensive efforts for the sake of guaranteeing a settlement of the situation in Lebanon and for preserving its national unity. From this premise, the two sides stressed the need for strictly observing Lebanon's security, peace, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence.

The two sides stressed the need for reaching a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and for solving the situation in Lebanon, and reasserted their joint stand as outlined in the joint declaration signed by Presidents Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Nicolae Ceausescu in September 1982 and during their two subsequent meeting in December 1982 and June 1983.

The Egyptian prime minister expressed his profound appreciation of Romania's tenacious constructive position toward the Middle East crisis and for President Ceausescu's continuing efforts for the sake of establishing a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the area.

The two sides expressed their apprehension over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq. They called for an immediate halt to the military operations so that all problems could be solved peacefully and through negotiations between the two parties directly concerned, with full observation of national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and mutual nonintervention in domestic affairs.

President Ceausescu laid special emphasis on the need to build peace and consolidate cooperation in Europe. He expressed his apprehension over the tense situation in this continent. He welcomed the agreement achieved at the Madrid conference to convene a conference for confidence-building and disarmament in Europe in 1984 and for consolidating peace, security, and cooperation in the continent. The two sides agreed that progress toward consolidating security in Europe would positively affect the security and peace of the Mediterranean and of the entire world.

While studying the situation in Africa, the Romanian president and the Egyptian prime minister praised the determination of the African peoples and countries to ensure the achievement of independent, social, and economic development, and their full freedom and independence against any foreign intervention or threats. They stressed the need for immediately securing the right of the people of Namibia to exercise their sovereignty and independence. The two sides condemned the repeated attacks by the racist regime in South Africa against many African states. They condemned this regime's segregation and racist discrimination. They stressed the need for strengthening the OAU's role in boosting the unity and solidarity of the African states and in encouraging further cooperation among them.

During the talks, the two sides emphasized the importance Egypt and Romania attach to the consolidation of world peace, cooperation, and security; to the settlement of disputes among states only by peaceful means through negotiations; to the halting of the arms race and the adoption of firm effective measures for nuclear disarmament; to the elimination of economic backwardness and the narrowing of the widening gap between the needy and rich states; and to the establishment of a new international economic system.

During their official talks, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, exchanged information about the questions that are of interest to the two countries in the field of economic and social development and appraised the present level of bilateral relations and the prospects of developing them, particularly in the economic field. They agreed on the measures that should be taken to implenent the agreements reached during the summit meetings so as to increase, balance, and diversify trade and to achieve further expansion in bilateral economic cooperation.

In this context, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the results achieved during the last session of the joint Egyptian-Romanian Governmental Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation. They also expressed their governments' determination to implement the measures agreed upon to develop, diversify, and balance trade and to make constant joint efforts to expedite the implementation of the agreements and the understanding reached to open new vistas of economic cooperation in Egypt with Romania's participation.

The two prime ministers also emphasized the available opportunities for achieving a tangible increase in trade and economic cooperation between the two countries in a manner that is consistent with their growing economic capabilities and that will achieve their national economic interests. The two prime ministers also especially stressed the need to intensify the efforts for expanding the trade exchange between the two countries to $1 billion in 1985 according to the agreement reached during the summit meetings.

The two prime ministers also agreed on the need to exert efforts to expand and boost economic cooperation between Egypt and Romania in such fields as the railways, prospecting for and exploiting oil resources, housing, production of building material, construction, mining, agricultural mechanization, food industries, electrification of the countryside, and mineral industries.

The two prime ministers expressed their appreciation for the growth of cooperation between the two countries in the technical, scientific, cultural, social, and other fields of mutual interest. They also emphasized their determination to boost this cooperation.

The two prime ministers also agreed to increase the exchange of visits between the ministries and establishments (?concerned) and between the commercial companies in the two countries in order to define the projects and the fields of cooperation that will lead to the development of trade between the two countries.

The Egyptian prime minister and the delegation accompanying him visited economic, social, and cultural units in Bucharest and Constantsa Province, where they were received with warm welcome and the sentiments of mutual friendship and respect prevailing between the two countries and peoples.

At the end of the visit, the two prime ministers signed a note for developing economic and technical cooperation and increasing trade between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Socialist Republic of Romania. They also signed a memorandum for cooperation between the radio and television authorities in the two countries.

The two sides expressed their complete satisfaction with the fruitful results and understanding reached during the visit. They also expressed their confidence that these results will provide an important contribution to boosting the strong relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Egyptian prime minister expressed his warm gratitude to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian prime minister, in his name and on behalf of the delegation accompanying him for the friendly and warm welcome accorded them during their visit to Romania. The Egyptian prime minister also invited the Romanian prime minister to visit Egypt. The invitation was accepted gladly and a date for it will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY VISIT 8-11 AUG

AU030652 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0623 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/8/1983 -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and minister for foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, will pay a visit to Romania over August 8-11.

LEADERS GREET FIDEL CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU271428 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 26 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Havana:

The 30th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks -- the day of Cuba's national insurrection -- affords us a happy opportunity to convey, on behalf of the RCP, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on our own behalf, warm, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and to the friendly Cuban people.

We want to express our satisfaction with the ascending course of Romanian-Cuban relations, and our conviction that by acting together we can continuously expand the ties of friendship and cooperation between our parties, peoples, and countries, in the mutual interests of Romania and Cuba and of the cause of socialism, detente, understanding, and peace in the world.

On the occasion of this important anniversary, we wish you, dear comrades, new and ever greater successes in implementing the decisions of the Second PCC Congress and building the socialist society, for the benefit and prosperity of the friendly Cuban people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

TESU, CUBAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS AGRICULTURE

AU021753 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1727 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/8/1983 -- Romanian Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry Ion Tesu had an interview on August 2 with Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who visits Romania at head of a delegation. They discussed the expansion of the exchange of experience in the organization and management of agriculture, animal breeding mechanization, application of scientific and technological gains. At the same time, they analyzed the possibilities of intensifying the Romanian-Cuban collaboration in agriculture.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING BURUNDI ENVOY

AU021751 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1729 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/8/1983 -- On August 2, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received in Neptun resort the ambassador of the Republic of Burundi in Bucharest, Clement Sambira, who paid him a farewell call on ending his mission in Romania.

The talk conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

DEFENSE MINISTER CABLES SYRIAN COUNTERPART

AU011012 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Army General Mustafa Talas, deputy chief commander of the Syrian Armed Forces and Syria's minister of defense, on the Day of the Armed Forces of the Syrian Arab Republic.

On the same occasion, Muhammad Hayssam Barakat, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to Bucharest, and other members of the embassy staff met with generals, officers, and cadets of the Military Academy and spoke about the significance of this event.

The participants in this meeting then visited a photo exhibition about the life and activity of Syrian soldiers and saw a motion picture.

ARMY HIGHER COUNCIL DISCUSSES YOUTH EDUCATION

AU011034 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] The Army Higher Political Council held a plenum on Wednesday in Bucharest, during which it discussed the activity of party bodies and organizations to improve the guidance of Union of Communist Youth bodies and organizations with a view to increasing their contribution to fulfilling tasks devolving upon them from documents of the RCP national conference, from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the stocktaking meeting with the Army's basic cadres, and from the directive issued by the supreme commander on strengthening the Army's combat capability and improving the communist education of the young military men. At the same time, the plenum also discussed tasks incumbent upon party bodies and organizations in improving the scientific, ideological, and educational content of social sciences taught in military educational establishments.

The plenum was attended by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, and Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, the participants in the plenum addressed a telegram to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and supreme commander of the armed forces.

LCY ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE ON FOUNDING OF CPSU

LD261003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0819 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jul (TANJUG) -- In connection with the second congress of the RSDWP [Russian Social Democratic Workers Party], which is considered to be the date of the formation of the CPSU, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee has sent the CPSU Central Committee a message of greetings with cordial felicitations and best wishes for fresh successes in the construction of socialism and for all-round prosperity of the USSR.

The message stresses that the second RSDWP Congress was of far-reaching importance for the further development of the party and for equipping it to deal with the historic events that followed, for the preparation for, and victory of, the Great October Socialist Revolution. Lenin personally -- whose stands are contained in the revolutionary program adopted at that congress -- put a strong stamp on the work and the results of the congress.

The message also notes that the working people, nations and nationalities of the USSR are looking forward to this anniversary with major achievements in the construction of socialism and in the material and cultural development of the country, and that the working people of Yugoslavia rejoice at every success of the working class, and the nations, and nationalities of the USSR. The message expresses satisfaction over the successful development in relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two socialist countries, and stresses the conviction that they will go on developing successfully on the known and jointly agreed upon principles in the interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, peace, international cooperation on an equal footing, social progress and socialism.

CKREBIC RECEIVED IN HAVANA BY CASTRO

LD302324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0647 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Havana, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) Central Committee, has received Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee, who led the SFRY delegation to the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks.

In a lengthy, cordial conversation, both sides expressed satisfaction over the successful development of cooperation between the LCY and the PCC and between the two countries in general. They also talked about current international issues, in particular about the situation in Central America.

During his stay in Cuba, Dusan Ckrebic met several high-ranking officials of the PCC and government, as well as some heads of delegations from other countries. He also visited a number of economic and scientific institutions in Havana.

JUMP IN BREAD PRICES IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD031050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- Starting today, in all stores in Bosnia and Hercegovina, white bread will be 42.8 percent more expensive per kilogram, and black bread, 24 percent more expensive. The "green light" for this large price increase on a basic food commodity was given by the Bosnia and Hercegovina republican community for price affairs.

Starting today, white bread costs 30 dinars, instead of the previous 21, per kilogram. Black bread is somewhat cheaper, at 27.3 dinars, instead of the previous 22. The new prices also apply to loaves weighing 0.80, 0.75, 0.70, and 0.50kg.

The setting of the new bread prices passed almost unnoticed in Sarajevo yesterday. The republican community for price affairs did not announce the price increase with either an appeal or statement, so that numerous shoppers were both taken unawares and surprised this morning by this sudden decision.

According to information on the price change that was made available at the insistence of journalists only this morning, the proposed bread price level will affect price increases by almost 0.33 percent, and the cost of living by 0.81 percent.

PRESIDENT SPILJAK TRAVELS TO MACEDONIA

Monuments Visited

LD312054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1657 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Ohrid, 31 Jul (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived on a visit to Ohrid today. Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, arrived in Ohrid together with Mika Spiljak. At Ohrid Airport, the high-ranking guests were welcomed and greeted by Lazar Kolisevski, Blagoja Taleski, Dragoljub Stavrev, Uros Andreevski, Vaska Duganova, Lubomir Varoslija, and representatives of Ohrid municipality.

Immediately on arrival in Ohrid, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, toured the major cultural and historical monuments of this ancient town. The visitors viewed with particular attention the exhibition of frescoes in the Church of St Clement, the exhibition of icons and St Sophie Cathedral. In the old part of the town, the visitors also acquainted themselves with major buildings of the well-known and unique Ohrid architecture.

While in Ohrid, Mika Spiljak and Jovan Dejanovic are to visit Elektromontaza tomorrow, the well-known Ohrid factory and one of the largest exporters in this area. Tomorrow, Spiljak and Dejanovic will also receive representatives of emigrants from Macedonia to Canada, Australia, the United States, and Europe.

Following the visit to Ohrid, Mika Spiljak and Jovan Dejanovic will also visit revolutionary Krusevo, where the main demonstration in connection with the celebration of the 80th anniversary of the Ilinden Uprising and Krusevo Republic will be held on 2 August. Mika Spiljak and Blagoja Taleski are expected to speak at a formal rally on the significance of this historic date in the revolutionary struggle of the Macedonian people for national identity, independence, and freedom.

Spiljak, Markovic Visit Plant

LD011655 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Ohrid 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who arrived in Ohrid yesterday, visited Ohrid's biggest electrical equipment manufacturers, EMO, this morning.

Talks held with the plant's leaders following an inspection of the production areas were attended by Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Blagoja Taleski, president of the Macedonian Presidency; Krste Markovski, president of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; Dragoljub Stavrev, president of the Macedonian Executive Council; and Uros Andreevski, president of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, pointed out the need for greater utilization of the country's production capacities by way of the introduction of more shifts in production. He said the country has modern technology that is not being used in a rational manner. Spiljak spoke about the need for greater incentives for those workers and engineers who made a special contribution to efforts aimed at achieving better rationalization and cost reductions. He also spoke about incentives for workers in direct production.

Spiljak, Others Depart Ohrid

LD011703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Ohrid, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- This afternoon, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY presidency, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, left Ohrid for the legendary Macedonian town of Krusevo, the capital of the first republic in the Balkans. Tomorrow they will take part in the main rally in connection with the Ilinden uprising and the Krusevo Republic.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, is expected to speak at the large meeting in Krusevo tomorrow on the significance of the Ilinden uprising.

KRAIGHER ON ECONOMY, POLITICAL SYSTEM

AU311845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 83 p 5

[TANJUG report on interview of Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency and president of the Commission of the Federal Social Councils for Problems of Economic Stabilization, granted to TANJUG and KOMUNIST -- no place or date given]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jul (TANJUG) -- The discussions on the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization should continue as they began. I believe that our political life would thus begin to acquire its character which responds to the basic characteristics of our political system, Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, member of the LCY Central Committee, and president of the commission that has drafted the stabilization program, said in an interview with journalists of TANJUG and KOMUNIST.

The last session of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Kraigher added, demonstrated the correct way that we should really turn to the masses and how Communists should appear; as Marx said as early as 1848, not as a party that has its own interests, but rather as a party that lives with the masses and for their real interests. The only difference between the party and the masses is that the party sees somewhat earlier and farther, and that it determines the real interests of the masses, as well as problems and ways of implementing them. The recent session of the LCY Central Committee on the long-term program suited the role of the Central Committee and the LC in implementing this program.

Question: At the LCY Central Committee session it was stressed that what was involved was a continuity of the revolutionary development. However, since the program envisages a change in behavior, different relations in the economy, and great changes in social relations, is not what is involved in this respect a discontinuity with the past practice?

Answer: It cannot be said that in recent years our society has been going backwards in the development of self-management. The development is, in fact, quite the reverse. Everything that is happening in our country, in our society, reflects an increasingly broader and stronger affirmation of self-management and our achievements in the field of self-management in all fields of life and work. However, it is necessary to be aware of the fact that in our society, like in any society, these processes are also contradictory.

The social reform reflects the adaptation of socioeconomic relations to new production forces, which again have their own laws. The proponents of these production forces are always people whose interests are different. These interests are neither invented nor do they reflect a backward awareness, but rather they reflect objective facts resulting from the structure of economic and social deveopment, from the very structure of production forces and the population structure created on it.

When problems are viewed in this way, and we Marxists cannot view them in any other way, then it is possible to see what we have done, how far we have gone in expanding social frameworks, that is, in the development of production forces and their adaptation to modern technological development and to everything that involves us in international economic relations and trends in the world. In this connection, our development is very uneven, both by republics and provinces and within them. We have taken certain steps regarding the self-managing position of the working people and citizens and regarding the implementation of their rights, that is, regarding their self-managing organization on the basis of social property and the satisfaction of their personal and common interests. However, in overall socioeconomic relations, the self-managing position of workers is lagging behind the general demands of production forces of our society in what is decisive: that in realizing the right of work with social means the worker in the basic organization of associated labor decides on income and on expanded reproduction.

Red Thread

This is the red thread that runs from the Starting Foundations [of the "Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization"] on through all parts of the program to its concluding part. For this reason we also said in conclusion that we are in a crisis and that one of the main causes of this crisis is precisely the fact that the worker does not decide on surplus labor. This is no repetition of certain demands made at the 10th, 11th, and the 12th LCY Congresses, but rather the establishment of a specific fact, the nonimplementation of which in social practice now demonstrates its quite concrete unfavorable material, social, and political consequences.

Question: Does the program also imply certain changes in the political system?

Answer: In accordance with the decision of the LCY Central Committee, the work program of the Federal Social Council for Problems of Social System also includes discussions on the functioning, or rather the implementation, of the sociopolitical system.

The creation of a new commission like the one for stabilization, which had been formed under different conditions, was intentionally avoided. The very problem of the functioning of the sociopolitical system makes possible and demands that these problems be discussed directly by the Council within its work program. The working group formed within the Council has formulated a working basis for a work program on a critical analysis of the SFRY political system's functioning, as laid down by the Constitution and elaborated in detail in Kardelj's study "The Directions of Development..." and in the documents of the 11th LCY Congress.

In this domain, in fact, the question arises from several sides: Have the weaknesses in the functioning of the SFRY political system been perceived -- weaknesses of the system or its practical implementation? As analyses show, I believe that what is involved is more the implementation of the system than the need for correcting it. What is involinvolved, in fact, is more an elaboration of the individual elements that in the past have not been sufficiently elaborated in certain segments of the Constitution, as well as in "The Directions of Development..." Kardelj had already pointed out this fact in his study. Now it is necessary to determine the priorities in elaborating the individual elements of the sociopolitical system.

Question: Past practice demonstrates that people do not like to give up acquired privileges and social power. Does this mean that, if the program is consistently implemented, there will be a crunch [lom]. Which are the forces that can prevent the expected resistance and how?

Answer: We have passed through various stages and reforms about which history will certainly say something more. For this reform, that is, the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, it is very characteristic that the Starting Foundations first of all had to give priority to the demand for respecting economic laws and certain basic elements of commodity production. As early as in the LCY Program in 1958, we had laid down what the essence of commodity production is and defined its need in our period of social development. At the 12th LCY Congress and in the Starting Foundations, we again had to insist on respect for market laws, on the need to create all conditions for the functioning of market laws so that the worker as a commodity producer and manage could assume all responsibilities for expanded reproduction, or rather for decision-making on income.

Return to Old Things

Therefore, we again had to restore the value of, allow me to say so, and give full rights to the elementary characteristic of commodity production, that is, we are again returning to what was adopted 25 years ago. This reminds one of Marx's statement that the revolution returns to its starting positions until the situation arises when a return is no longer possible and the revolution must complete its revolutionary task. And we are also now in this situation.

And there will certainly be "crunches." However, I must say that in our conditions this is not a good expression for the economic-political and sociopolitical tasks, as well as for the struggle and conflicts that await us. Namely, these tasks, as a rule, also appear as broader social tasks.

On the one hand, all of the low productive economy that has developed from autarkic orientations, in a narrow market, an economy which was "protected," which incurred losses and was then "salvaged" by communes or republics with the funds of common reserves or "its" banks -- all this economy will have to reorient itself.

However, a reorientation of ongoing production and bad habits in economic operations is not easy. It should be expected that this economy will be protected in some places by workers in these economic organizations who will feel that their existence is being threatened, while in other places, it will be protected primarily by the communes and by economic activities that have developed on this production, as well as by the political cadres who "sponsored" such organizations of associated labor because they were important in the commune because of employment; providing new jobs; the functioning of social activities; enabling greater incomes in the family, for instance, by employing women; and all this will certainly not be easy.

Capability Undergoing Test

The next thing that will have to be broken are those strata of people who have acquired their "social" position under the conditions of shortages and inflation, who have acquired their place, their "existence" on the basis of easy earnings, profiteering, and on essentially speculative transactions at the expense of other people and social income, by resales of land and goods, by an increase of their property on the basis of social investments and development.

Asked about the possible changes in cadre structures, Kraigher said that people will have an opportunity to show their mettle during the implementation of the socioeconomic stabilization program. A differentiation should take place here, he went on to say, and thus an assessment and selection of cadres. A considerable part of the present administration and professional services, for instance, in the federation and the republics, as well as elsewhere in the communes and in the work communities, have yet to prove that they are actually capable of implementing this program and that they are capable of creative initiatives that will be demanded by the implementation of this program and the new situation and the tasks that will be arising constantly.

Cadre Policy

One should examine separately the entire manner of shaping and implementing cadre policy, starting with the registration of candidates for advertised posts and up to the nomination commissions and their rights. Here one should break that narrow circle of people in the communes and in the republics who decide -- through various groups, that in essence are very small -- on the fate of people, very little being known on why and how they do it. The public at large, in particular, does not know.

Accounts Will be Squared

There will be a crunch, as you call it, also among the structures that have acquired the habit of making decisions on investment and of adopting major decisions about their communities, be they a commune, or a republic, or a province. There will be problems here, too. Nevertheless, I think that political action will be sufficiently strong and it will be consistently and thoroughly implemented. Probably it will not occur without a political squaring of accounts, with individuals and individual groups, at least.

Answering a question of the need to reexamine the election system, too, Kraigher said that such a request usually conceals a question that is never spoken, the question being whether we will retain the delegate election system or expand the direct elections, for it is believed that the latter is the proper thing, and the former system of delegations is suspect, the chief culprit in preventing the right people from getting the right post. Such views conceal an influence, not yet overcome, of the old bourgeois parliamentary system in the so-called Western democracies, and they also conceal shortcomings in understanding the essence of the delegate system and the delegates and delegations as an expression of the direct, authentic interests of workers and working people in the basic organizations, local communities, organizations and communities of associated labor and of self-managing interest communities, and in the assemblies of sociopolitical communities. For these reasons, a change in the system is sought, instead of determining the causes of the bad practice and changing this practice; many are not even aware that it is a matter of two completely different sociopolitical systems and that in our development we long ago went beyond the old parliamentary representative system, said Sergej Kraigher, among other things.